DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 109 995 52 IR 002 261

TITLE Massachusetts Long-Pange Program Under Library Services and Construction Act (P.L. 91-600).
INSTITUTION Massachusetts State Dept. of Education, Boston. Bureau of Library Extension.
SPONS AGENCY Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 75
NOTE 71p.; Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of original document

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.76 PLUS POSTAGE. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS *Educational Objectives; Evaluation Criteria; *Library Planning; Library Programs; Library Role; *Library Services; Library Standards; *Objectives; *Program Planning; State Libraries
IDENTIFIERS Library Goals; Library Services and Construction Act; Long Range Planning

ABSTRACT

As required under the Library Services and Construction Act, Massachusetts has developed a long-range program document delineating its goals, sub-goals, and objectives for library services. The overall goal for library service is to provide all residents of the Commonwealth access to those library and information resources which will satisfy their individual vocational, educational, cultural, and recreational needs. Sub-goal #1 is to ensure that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of all residents are obtained. Sub-goal #2 is the provision of adequate specialized resources and services to constituencies with special needs. Each sub-goal is followed by a set of objectives, and action programs through 1980 have been planned to meet each of the sub-goals. Evaluation criteria are included. (Author/KKC)

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

BUREAU OF LIBRARY EXTENSION

# MASSACHUSETTS LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

# UNDER

# LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

# (P.L. 91-600)

648 BEACON STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02215

1975

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Publication No. 6167, Approved by Alfred C. Holland, State Purchasing Agent

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## PURPOSE

This document has been prepared as the Massachusetts long-range program document required under the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended by P.L. 91-600.

The development of each area of the long-range program as stated in the Library Services and Construction Act as amended, requires:

1. the identification of present and projected needs
2. the definition of objectives to meet these needs
3. the development of action programs to meet these objectives
4. the establishment of policies, criteria, priorities, and procedures for:

    a. periodic evaluation
    b. dissemination of information
    c. coordination with all types of libraries and their programs
    d. allocation of funds for services
    e. public library construction grants
    f. interlibrary cooperation

Overall objectives by title are as follows:

### Title I - Services

Grants are awarded to assist the States to:

1. develop and improve library service in geographical areas and to groups of persons without such service or with inadequate service;
2. provide library service for:
    a. patients and inmates of State-supported institutions,
    b. physically handicapped,
    c. disadvantaged persons in urban and rural areas;
3. strengthen metropolitan public libraries which function as regional or national resource centers;
4. strengthen the capacity of the State library agency to meet the library and information needs of all the people.

### Title II - Construction

Grants are made to the States to be used for public library construction. "Public library construction" is defined as meaning the construction of new public library buildings and the acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings for use as public libraries, and the initial equipment of such buildings (except books). Architects' fees and the cost of the acquisition of land are also eligible expenses.

### Title III - Interlibrary Cooperation

Grants are made to the States to be used for the planning, establishment and maintenance of cooperative networks of libraries at the local, regional or interstate level. Such cooperative networks should provide for "the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers for improved supplementary services for the special clientele served by each type of library or center."

It is the intent of the state agency to seek advice from interested persons for the continual improvement and expansion of the long-range program.

CHANGING SCENE IN MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTIONS

AFFECTING LIBRARY SERVICE

In recent years many new concepts pertaining to social values, life-styles, proper use of resources, and changing economic conditions have been introduced requiring changed attitudes on the part of citizens and changing roles for the institutions engaged in providing services to citizens.

We are particularly conscious of changing concepts which have a direct impact on library service and will influence its patterns of development within the next five years.

Many concepts regarding the health, welfare and education of citizens in Massachusetts are undergoing major changes. The services offered by libraries throughout the state should reflect these concepts and relate to service offered by other agencies. Through the years many persons have been institutionalized for reasons of mental or physical disabilities or unacceptable social behavior but now alternative programs for care are being instituted. The theory has been advanced and is now being tested that many persons can be rehabilitated if they are not completely removed from the community environment but are given the necessary assistance to function in a more "normal" way in the community. As a result, many youthful offenders formerly institutionalized are being sent to half-way houses where it is hoped they will experience a more normal way of life. Other children, formerly institutionalized because of physical and mental disabilities are remaining in the community. Those who require it are being assisted in mental health centers and/or special education classes. In the same way, many adults who formerly would have been institutionalized are also receiving assistance in mental health centers. Efforts are made to provide the necessary rehabilitative therapy for those adults who suffer physical disabilities and return them as soon as possible to the community. The theories of what constitutes an adult offender and how best to rehabilitate him are also being changed. The treatment of alcoholics and drug addicts in particular will reflect more emphasis on the medical aspects of their problems. Again the emphasis is on returning the individual to the community as soon as he is rehabilitated. Programs are to be geared toward rehabilitation and will include such facilities as half-way houses and work-release programs.

Agencies operating half-way houses have already approached the state agency and local public libraries for assistance. Because these programs are still in the experimental stage, it is unclear how libraries can be most effective in assisting them to meet their goal of rehabilitation and return to the community of the inhabitants.

Activities affecting the K-12 educational program at the state level include decentralization of some of the personnel and services of the Department of Education so that it can more easily be responsive to the needs of local school systems. It has initiated, developed, and supported multidistrict collaboration among school districts for the purpose of eliminating duplication of effort while insuring maximum delivery of services. It has also encouraged collaboration between public schools and institutions of higher learning. Public libraries could and should be a viable part of such collaboration. It is a trend which is just beginning.

Colleges and universities faced with decreasing funds have been seeking ways of reducing costs. Regional consortia of higher education institutions are being developed throughout the state. One consortium, the Worcester Consortium for Higher Education, Inc. gives as its purpose: to increase the variety and range of educational offerings through cross registration and joint appointments of faculty, to expand community service and continuing education in the Worcester community, to work cooperatively on programs that save money. In other instances we find that the deans of graduate schools and the presidents of colleges are meeting to explore cooperative ventures. Upon occasion, administrative officers have made the original request for information concerning the interlibrary cooperative program.

## BACKGROUND ACTIVITIES

The following activities have been undertaken in the development of the statewide program:

1. An analysis of state and federal laws, rules and regulations governing library services.

2. Study of background papers.

   Arthur D. Little Planning Study, 1967.
   State-aided Regional Public Library Systems: An Evaluation, 1971.
   Survey of current services and materials in public libraries including 5 year projections, February 1972.
   Survey of public library building needs, March 1972.
   Survey of state institutional libraries, Febrary 1972.
   Annual Reports of allied agencies: Mass. Commission for the Blind. Mass. Department of Mental Health, Mass. Bureau of Immigration.
   U.S. Census Bureau - Population statistics, 1970.
   Proposed Plan for Development of State Educational Media Services to Local Education Agencies in Massachusetts, June 1971.

3. Participation in planning.

   A. Meetings

      Advisory Council Meetings, June 18, 1971; November 10, 1971; April 28,1972
      U.S.O.E. library program officer
      Regional Interlibrary Cooperative Groups - meetings with four groups
      State Institutions: Superintendents, staff at Departmental level, representatives of halfway houses, state and social agencies concerned with prison reform, education and rehabilitation, volunteer social action groups, public librarians, law librarians and legislators.

   B. Written comments

      Written comments have been solicited from interested librarians and persons in allied agencies.

4. Reports.

   Annual Reports of Regional Systems Activities.
   On-site visits and evaluations of public library and state institutional library special projects.
   Background papers and reports are on file at the Bureau office.

## THE BUREAU AND ITS PLACE IN STATE GOVERNMENT

The Bureau of Library Extension, an administrative library agency within the State Department of Education, Division of Curriculum and Instruction, is the Bay State's general state-level library extension agency.

There are three additional state-level library agencies, each with separate administrative control:

1. The State Library, housed at the State House, and with its own State Library Board is primarily a legislative reference library for the members of the Massachusetts General Court (the State Legislature). The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, by virtue of their positions, are two of the five members of the State Library Board.

2. State Archives, which is organized under the Secretary of the Commonwealth, is also located in the State House.

3. Legislative Research Bureau is responsible to the Massachusetts General Court and undertakes the research and studies relative to pending legislation as requested by individual legislators or legislative study commissions.

Recent state legislation has resulted in the reorganization of state government and the establishment of ten cabinet level positions under which all state governmental agencies have been placed. The Secretariat for Educational Affairs was organized in January, 1972. The accompanying organization chart shows that the State Department of Education through its Board of Education reports to him rather than to the Governor. The Secretary for Educational Affairs has 29 out of the 177 agencies in all state government reporting directly to him rather than to the Governor of the Commonwealth.

## MANDATED ADMINISTRATIVE, ADVISORY, AND REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

1. Provision of advisory services for librarians, trustees, and other persons in charge of public, state, and county institution libraries relative to all matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of such libraries. Some of these services for public libraries have been delegated to the regional public library systems.

2. Expenditure and/or distribution of state funds for extension and encouragement of library services within the Commonwealth.

3. Development and administration of all state plans involving federal grants available to the Commonwealth for promoting library services.

4. Represent the Commonwealth in the receipt and disbursement of funds made available to the Commonwealth from any private source.

5. Certification of public libraries for state aid grants for free public library service.

6. Establishment of minimum standards of free public library service to qualify cities and towns for state aid.

7. Establishment of a comprehensive state-wide program of regional public library systems.

8. Determination by examination or such rules as it may establish the selection and appointment of supervising librarians and all other library workers paid wholly or in part by the Commonwealth under the authority of the Board of Library Commissioners.

9. Maintenance of a registry or placement referral service of librarians to assist library trustees in securing qualified librarians and assistants.

10. Certification of and issuance of certification to librarians.

    a. Appoint an advisory committee of professional librarians to advise with Board of Library Commissioners concerning certification.

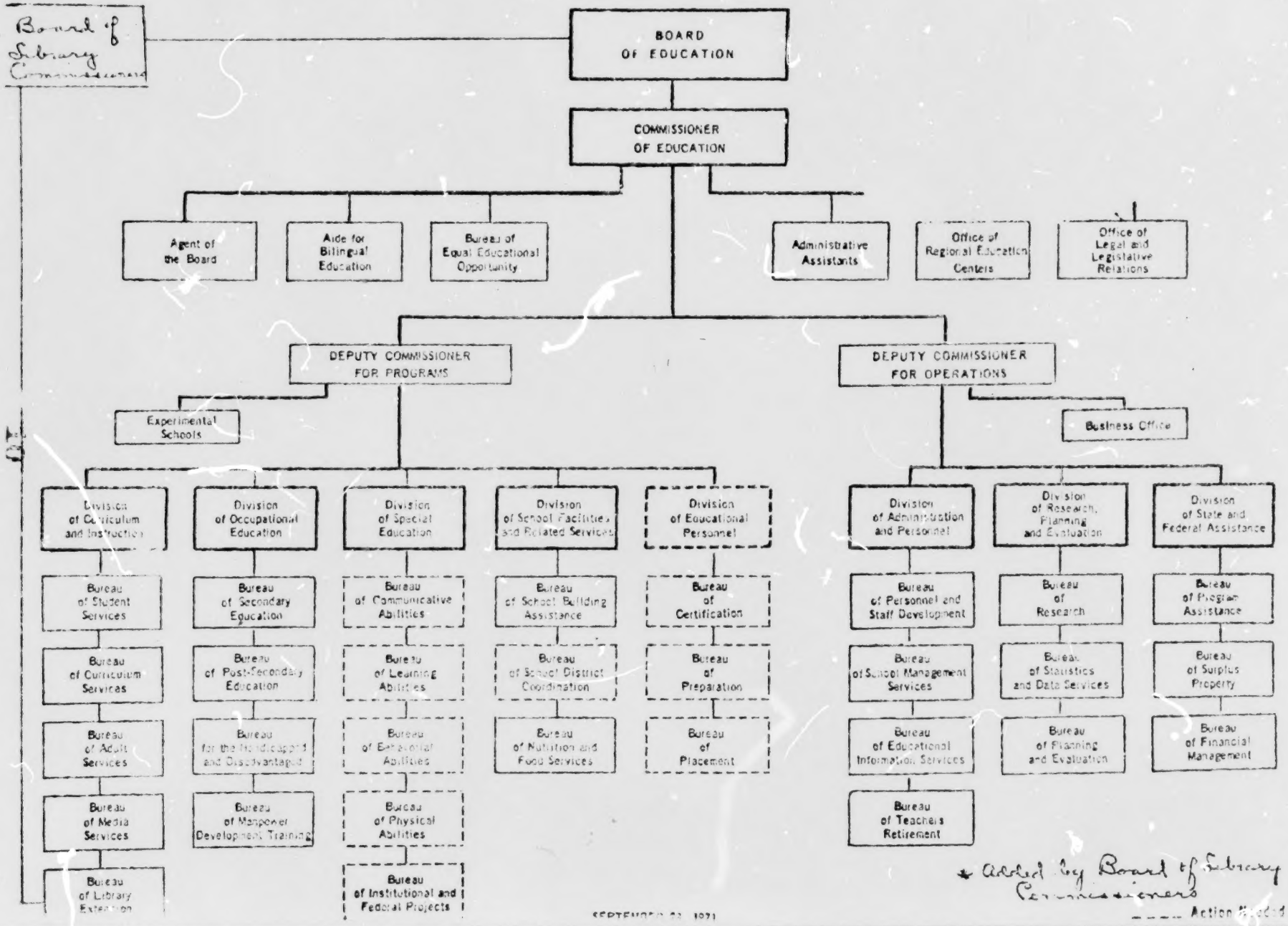
    b. Establish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the law as are necessary and proper for conduct of the certification process. Provide for hearings.

    c. Maintain roster with names and business addresses of all persons holding certificates.

    d. Fix fees for issuance of certificates and their renewal.

11. Administer interstate library compacts involving the Commonwealth or any public or private library agencies with any other party states to the Interstate Library Compact Agreement. (Incumbent Bureau Director was sworn in by the Governor of the Commonwealth as the Compact Administrator for Massachusetts for all interstate library services).

# DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

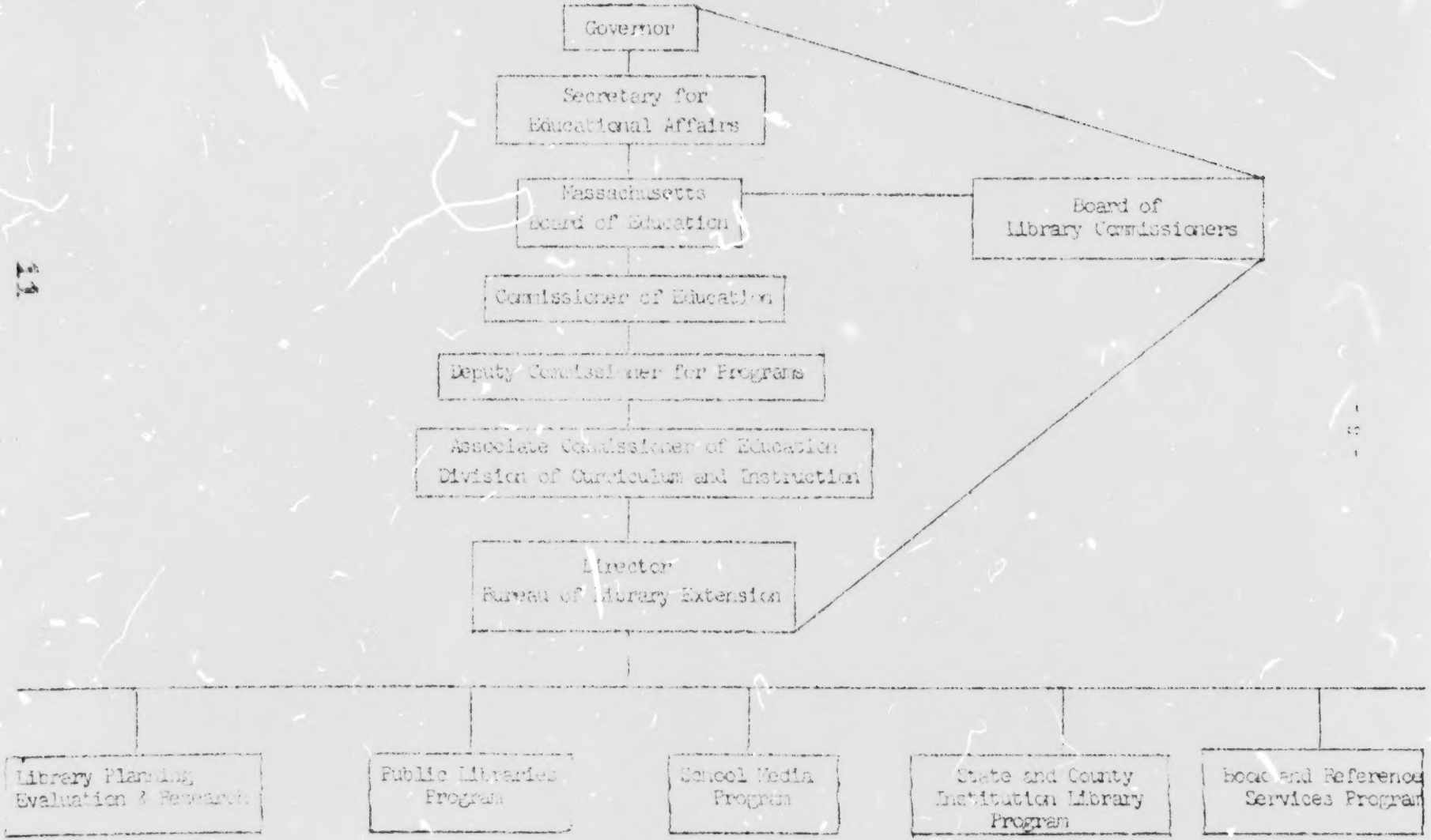

Board of Library Commissioners *
BOARD OF EDUCATION
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
Agent of the Board
Aide for Bilingual Education
Bureau of Equal Educational Opportunity
Administrative Assistants
Office of Regional Education Centers
Office of Legal and Legislative Relations
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR PROGRAMS
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR OPERATIONS
Experimental Schools
Business Office
Division of Curriculum and Instruction
Division of Occupational Education
Division of Special Education
Division of School Facilities and Related Services
Division of Educational Personnel
Division of Administration and Personnel
Division of Research, Planning and Evaluation
Division of State and Federal Assistance
Bureau of Student Services
Bureau of Curriculum Services
Bureau of Adult Services
Bureau of Media Services
Bureau of Library Extension
Bureau of Secondary Education
Bureau of Post-Secondary Education
Bureau for the Handicapped and Disadvantaged
Bureau of Manpower Development Training
Bureau of Communicative Abilities
Bureau of Learning Abilities
Bureau of Behavioral Abilities
Bureau of Physical Abilities
Bureau of Institutional and Federal Projects
Bureau of School Building Assistance
Bureau of School District Coordination
Bureau of Nutrition and Food Services
Bureau of Certification
Bureau of Preparation
Bureau of Placement
Bureau of Personnel and Staff Development
Bureau of School Management Services
Bureau of Educational Information Services
Bureau of Teachers Retirement
Bureau of Research
Bureau of Statistics and Data Services
Bureau of Planning and Evaluation
Bureau of Program Assistance
Bureau of Surplus Property
Bureau of Financial Management
* Added by Board of Library Commissioners
Action Needed

SEPTEMBER 23, 1971

ORGANIZATION CHART

BUREAU OF LIBRARY EXTENSION

648 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02215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Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner for Programs
Associate Commissioner of Education Division of Curriculum and Instruction
Director Bureau of Library Extension
Library Planning, Evaluation & Research
Public Libraries Program
School Media Program
State and County Institution Library Program
Book and Reference Services Program

## DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

It is the policy of the state agency to provide appropriate dissemination of information:

1. Long-range program

   Copies of complete document are available for loan in fifteen public libraries providing Regional Public Library Service, Bureau of Library Extension, and ERIC. Summary is to be distributed to all public, school, academic and interested special libraries in Massachusetts. Release to the general public will be made via mass media. Information concerning annual up-dating will be made to Advisory Council and to librarians via the Bureau Newsletter.

2. Annual programs and projects

   Information will be disseminated via the Bureau Newsletter. Annual reports including evaluations of on-going special projects will be printed and distributed to appropriate libraries.

3. Basic state plan has been distributed to all public, college and appropriate school and special libraries.

## EVALUATION

The activities of the Bureau of Library Extension are evaluated by the following groups: 1) Board of Library Commissioners, 2) State Advisory Council on Libraries, and 3) Bureau professional staff.

The essential tools used in evaluating the programs and projects of the Bureau are the various standards published by professional groups: e.g. American Library Association, American Correctional Association.

A partial listing of these standards includes:

A.L.A. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966
A.L.A. Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, 1970
A.L.A. Standards for Library Services in Health Care Institutions, 1970
A.C.A. Manual of Correctional Standards 3rd ed., 1966
A.L.A. Standards for School Media Programs, 1975

Throughout the period of the program, progress toward achieving the goals and objectives will be continuously reviewed by the Bureau staff, Board of Library Commissioners, State Advisory Council on Libraries, Regional Library Program Officer and other appropriate individuals and organizations. Periodic revision, updating and amendment of the program will be accomplished as required by federal regulations.

Individual projects will be evaluated by on-site visits of the Bureau staff, user surveys, interviews and questionnaires when applicable and written reports of the librarians conducting the projects. Projects will be evaluated at least annually; some will be evaluated monthly (construction), and some semi-annually.

The state agency recognizes the need for improving evaluation techniques and standards of measurement. The state agency will appoint a task force of librarians, trustees and laymen to assist in the development and use of more appropriate instruments: 1. To assist librarians in the self-evaluation of their own library services, 2. To assist librarians in evaluating the service and programs of those responsible for regional public library systems and regional interlibrary cooperation, 3. To assist the state agency evaluate its services.

## COORDINATION OF LIBRARY PROGRAMS

It is the policy of the state agency to seek the coordination of library programs among various types of libraries.

State level coordination of school and public library programs is achieved by virtue of the organizational arrangement of the State Department of Education which places the administration and operation of both programs within the Bureau of Library Extension. Monthly meetings of the professional staff are held at which the programs of both sections are discussed and information exchanged. Activities are conducted jointly in such areas as right to read programs, workshops, etc.

Coordination of programs with institutions of higher education are made via the representatives on the State Advisory Council on Libraries, meetings with representative groups, and wide dissemination of information on the L.S.C.A. Title III program.

Coordination of all types of libraries within an area whether it be local, regional or interstate are encouraged through meetings with representative groups developing cooperative activities particularly with area consortia.

## STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES

A State Advisory Council on Libraries has been appointed to advise the State Agency on the development of the State Plan and on policy matters arising in the administration of the Plan and to assist the State Library Agency in evaluating library programs, services, and activities under the State Plan.

Persons appointed to the Advisory Council are broadly representative of public libraries, school libraries, academic libraries, special libraries, institutional libraries, and users of such libraries.

Meetings are held several times during the year.

Members:

| Name | Group Represented |
|---|---|
| Mr. Vitorino B. America | Disadvantaged Users |
| Ms. Patricia Boylan | School Libraries |
| Mr. Thomas Cabot | School Libraries |
| Mr. Arthur Cryan | Users |
| Mr. Donald Dunn | Academic Libraries |
| Mr. William L. Joyce | Special Libraries |
| Mr. Arthur Kissner | Public Libraries |
| Ms. Irene Levitt | Institutional Libraries and Handicapped |
| Mr. Howard E. Miller | Public Libraries |
| Mr. David R. Watkins | Academic Libraries |
| Mr. David Wax | Special Libraries |

## Section II

## GOALS STATEMENTS

Overall goal for library service in Massachusetts shall be to provide all residents of the Commonwealth access to those library and information resources which will satisfy their individual vocational, educational, cultural and recreational needs.

Sub-goal #1 shall be to ensure that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of all residents are obtained.

Objective shall be to improve existing statewide resources and services and to increase the number of residents using such resources and services.

Sub-goal #2 shall be the provision of adequate specialized resources and services to constituencies with special needs.

Objective shall be the development of appropriate resources and services to meet the needs of special constituencies.

Section III

Sub-goal #1 shall be to ensure that libraries and information services adequate to meet the needs of all residents are obtained.

Objective shall be to improve existing statewide resources and services and to increase the number of residents using such resources and services.

a. State agency

The Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extension is the only agency in the State which has regular contact with and legal responsibility for the total library enterprise in the Commonwealth. This fact dictates that it initiate, establish, and exercise the primary leadership function and direction of the Commonwealth's total library effort.

The statutes establishing the basic framework for administering the state program of library services are found in the General Laws of the Commonwealth: Chapter 15, Sections 9-12; Chapter 31, Section 5; Chapter 78, Sections 1-32.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is committed to excellence in library service. Past action such as the establishment in 1890 of the first state library extension agency in the nation; and more recently in 1960 the establishment of both direct state aid for public library services in municipalities and of state-wide state-funded regional public library systems are examples of this commitment.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extension is guided by a five-member Board of Library Commissioners appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of five-years. The Board of Library Commissioners is under the general supervision and control of the Board of Education. Both the Board of Library Commissioners and the Bureau of Library Extension realize that library resources, programs, and services must be more effectively marshaled and coordinated in an integrated network to produce the media resources and information services needed for those of all ages sho engage in formal or informal education activities or who individually seek print and non-print materials for education, recreation; or aesthetic appreciation.

The broad policy of the Board of Library Commissioners is the focal point for the activities of the Bureau of Library Extension. It is the policy of theBoard of Library Commissioners to promote, support and implement the development and maintenance of adequate public, school, and specialized library facilities and services throughout the Commonwealth in whatever form and by whatever means will assure the most effective and most beneficial services to the residents of the State. In implementing this policy, the Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extension recognizes a responsibility to serve as a change agent—since progress in this area requires a rethinking and change of traditional library roles.

b. Public Libraries

All 5,689,170 Massachusetts residents have public library service available locally. Within the state's 351 cities and towns, there are 383 public libraries which maintain separate identities with their own governing boards. All but the 3,301 persons who reside in 6 of the state's 351 cities and towns have at least one local public library, and the regional bookmobile service is available to them.

Local Support

The 1970 revision of the state aid to public libraries law sets forth a $6.00 per capita appropriation as a guideline for eligibility for municipalities of over 2,000 population.

In 1973, total public library income reported by 352 of 384 public libraries was $40.5 million. This averages to a state-wide per capita support figure of $7.35. This average, however, is of little value as a representative support indicator since the state's largest public library, serving 11% of the population, generates 20% of the total public library income and shows a per capita income figure of $12.77. Perhaps more indicative is the following:

1. In the Western Region 77 of 105 public libraries (73%) reported a per capita income of less than $6.00.

2. In the Central Region 53 of 70 public libraries (76%) reported a per capita income of less than $6.00.

3. In the Eastern Region 110 of 208 public libraries (53%) reported a per capita income of less than $6.00.

4. Two hundred and eighteen of the 384 public libraries were located in municipalities with population of less than 10,000, where the average public library support in 1973 was less than $6.00 per capita.

Direct State Aid Grant

In FY 1974, 293 out of 351 of the Bay State's municipalities were certified for state aid grants for free public library service and payments to these municipalities totaled $2,078,140.08. Of the remaining 58 municipalities, 14 applied but were not certified, 9 were ineligible to apply (6 with no libraries, 3 appropriated no public funds), 35 chose not to apply. In 1974, the state aid grant appropriation to the Bureau of Library Extension for this purpose was $2,160,051.

Personnel

Inadequate financial support at the local level limits the number of trained personnel capable of guiding and stimulating individuals and groups in the use of the library's educational, informational and recreational materials.

Fifth year library school graduates should be represented on the staffs of all public libraries serving populations of 5,000 or more according to American Library Association standards. A tabulation of returns on a 1974 personnel questionnaire to public libraries indicates that a fifth year degree is held by:

1. 109 out of 383 of the chief librarians in Massachusetts.

2. 488 persons in 129 of the 383 local public libraries.

3. Employees in only 13 of 105 public libraries in the Western Region.

4. Employees in only 11 of 70 public libraries in the Central Region.

5. Employees in 105 of 208 public libraries in the Eastern Region.

College graduates (with a bachelor's degree) employed in local public libraries total 919.

Regional Public Library Systems

The comprehensive program of regional public library services, comprised of the Library of Last Recourse and 3 Regional Public Library Systems encompassing the residents in the 351 municipalities, makes possible the sharing and use of services of trained personnel by all the residents within a Region - as well as the resources of 15 libraries which have agreed to extend certain specified library services beyond the geographical limits of their municipality. The appropriation for this program totals $2,566,983 for fiscal year 1975.

Free Direct Access and Reciprocal Borrowing

Public libraries receiving direct state aid grants have begun the phased implementation of standard six under chapter 78, section 19b of the General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which requires that such libraries extend privileges to the holders of cards issued by other public libraries in the Commonwealth on a reciprocal basis.

Free direct access and reciprocal borrowing privileges will be implemented on a sub-regional basis by July 1, 1976, and on a regional basis by July 1, 1978. Full implementation, by July 1, 1979, will give Massachusetts residents access to the services and the materials of any public library within the state on the same basis as that accorded the residents of the municipality in which the library is located.

c. School Libraries or Media Centers

With today's education concept, it is essential that schools be equipped and prepared with learning materials and school media programs of sufficient strength to be central to be central to the learning process.

When the textbook was central to the instructional process, education and learning were teacher-centered and the school library was considered by many to be an educational frill.

Now that education and learning are focused on the integrated materials approach and there is general acceptance that instructional materials should include all forms of print and non-print media, learning is thought of in learner-centered terms. This calls for a systems approach with the matching of materials and students by persons capable of bringing programs and materials together.

## Public and Non-Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

Massachusetts has 428 public school systems and 2,512 public schools. Its non-public elementary and secondary schools total 603.

In 1971, the supervisory staff of the Bureau's School Library Program undertook an evaluation of the impact of the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title II program between 1966 and 1970 on the development and/or improvement of school libraries or school media centers. On-site visits were made to more than 600 of the approximately 3,000 schools in the Bay State; the others were asked to complete and return a questionnaire. In all, 2,356 public schools and 200 non-public schools participated in the evaluation. In addition, statistics useful to the evaluation have now been derived from records of the administration of the Title II program through the fiscal year 1973.

## Findings in Evaluation of School Media Centers

Schools (Public, Regional, Private) with
1. Central School Library/Media Centers: 1,882
2. Professional School Librarian/Media Specialists: 1,134

School Media Center Facilities in Public Schools
1. Expenditures for School Library Resources (Print and Non-print) of the 428 public school systems averaged over $5.00 per capita. Although an improvement over previous years, Massachusetts has a long way to go to approach the recommended expenditure in the 1969 edition of Standards for School Media Programs; i.e., 6% of the national average for per pupil operational cost or $40.00 per pupil.

Growth of Media Services in Massachusetts Public Schools between 1966 and 1973:
1. Staff: professional media staff increased 136% (from 474 to 1,118). The recommended national standard of one full-time media specialist for every 250 students or major fraction thereof is far from being attained as yet in Massachusetts.
2. Facilities: schools with libraries or media centers increased 110%(from 857 to 1,799).
3. Resources; in 1970 in-school libraries totalled 5,470: 796 books and 1,775,556 audio visual items; i.e., 4.7 books per pupil and 1.6 audio visual items per pupil. National standards recommended 20 volumes per student or at least 6,000 to 10,000 titles whichever is greater. Standards for audio visual items differ as to type but Massachusetts is far from attaining them.

## State Aid to School Media Centers

Nonexistent are state funds to meet the needs for school library development, to stimulate and initiate media application and utilization in local school systems, to establish coordinated state-wide services on educational media to local educational agencies.

## Federal Aid to School Media Centers

Between 1966 and 1974 a total of $20 million in federal funds was administered by the Bureau of Library Extension for school library resources to approximately 90% of the Bay State's 2,512 public schools and 603 non-public elementary and secondary schools. These grants to public and non-public schools served to establish centralized media centers or to strengthen already existing centers in schools but more significantly, these grants provided in very many schools the only additional materials available to teachers and students aside from the textbook.

In fiscal 1973, 912 applications for federal funds for school media center resources were filed with the Bureau for 2,243 public and non-public elementary and sexondary schools with 1,094,040 pupils. The grants totalled $2,258,187.00.

d. Academic Institutions

There are 115 institutions of higher education in Massachusetts. Of these 30 are public and 85 are privately-supported institutions.

Up to date data needs to be compiled about their libraries, their library programs and the extent to which each library would be willing to be involved in interlibrary cooperative activities. See separate paper entitled Interlibrary Cooperation.

## Education for Librarianship

In Massachusetts, Simmons College School of Library Science offers the only graduate library school program accredited by the American Library Association. Its main thrust is the library education program which culminates in a master's degree.* There are occasional continuing education programs to acquaint practicing professional librarians with new theories and technology which have developed since their formal education program. Presumably, Simmons would engage in more of these activities if funds were available to underwrite the costs for participants.

The following thirteen institutions of higher education offer courses in library science which attract enrollees who (a) wish to qualify for positions in school libraries (b) seek upgrading within the library systems in which they are employed (c) wish to establish eligibility as a candidate for professional certification via examination or (d) are complying with library training requirements set forth in the minimum standards used by the Board of Library Commissioners in determining the eligibility of municipalities for direct state aid grants: Atlantic Union College, South Lancaster; Boston University; Bristol Community College, Fall River; Cape Cod Community College, West Barnstable; Mt. Ida Jr. College, Newton; North Shore Community College, Beverly; Northeastern University, Boston;

* Although a program leading to the Doctor of Arts degree was inaugurated in Sept. 1973.

and the State Colleges at Bridgewater, Framingham, Salem, Westfield, and Worcester.

The library science program at Boston University can culminate in a master's in education degree but enrollees are not limited to degree candidates. The courses in this program are of interest to persons desiring to qualify for a school librarian's certificate under Massachusetts law.

The State Colleges at Bridgewater and Worcester offer their undergraduates a school librarian program of study in addition to programs to train elementary and secondary school teachers. Thus, these two colleges offer courses of study which can culminate in a bachelor of education degree, and equip their graduates with the necessary education and library science courses to qualify them as school librarians under the Massachusetts school librarian certification law.

In 1973, the certification program for librarianship added to the sub-professional certificate, the category of library technical assistant. Graduates with an Associate degree in library science technology from an institution whose program has been accredited by the American Library Association are eligible for this sub-professional certification. At present, four Massachusetts institutions that have accredited programs are Bristol Community College, Lasell Junior College, Mt. Ida Junior College, and Worcester Junior College.

e. Special Libraries

Special libraries in Massachusetts have increased from 221 as reported in 1961 to 282 libraries as of November 1971. Special libraries as defined by the forthcoming SLA publication NEW ENGLAND DIRECTORY OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES are those libraries with special collections which are subject-oriented. Included among these libraries are those serving industry, government, public and academic clientele.

Out of necessity, cooperation among special libraries has always been a vital part of their existence. Because of cooperative programs, special librarians have been able to issue the seventh edition of a computerized publication titled UNION LIST OF SERIAL HOLDINGS FOR SIXTY-EIGHT LIBRARIES. They are also in the process of compiling the NEW ENGLAND DIRECTORY OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES which will be available in September 1972. Plans are to keep the publications as ongoing projects to be updated every two or three years.

Although special libraries, in the past, were a relatively closed, self-sufficient group, having been given the budgetary restrictions which many small libraries experience, there is a growing indication of their reaching out to other types of libraries to augment limited resources.

As part of the expanded cooperative program, the State Library Agency acted as host for a group of special librarians from Boston and environs. With an introduction to this Agency, the librarians have become increasingly aware of the growing ties among all types of libraries which require interlibrary cooperation in an open exchange of information.

Services offered by the State Agency with the assistance of interlibrary cooperation have resulted in LIS/MEX (Library and Information Science Meetings Exchange), a published calendar of meetings for participating associations, library clubs, etc. Regular distribution of the publication goes from the Agency to libraries throughout the State.

f. Interlibrary Cooperation

Library cooperation among all types of libraries in Massachusetts continues to move slowly but steadily forward. New cooperative groups are still forming as librarians see that much can be accomplished by working together.

Cooperating groups in Massachusetts involving at least two types of libraries at the present time are as follows:

1. The Boston Consortium includes the Boston Public Library, Boston College, Boston University, Brandeis University, Tufts University, and Wellesley College libraries. Focus has been on the coordination of acquisitions of expensive materials and the exchange of materials.

2. Essex County Cooperating Libraries is a newly formed group consisting of academic, public, and college libraries. Their first venture will be the production of a union list of serials.

3. Lowell Committee on Interlibrary Cooperation is a newly formed group of academic, public, and school libraries in the Lowell area. Their first major activity will be providing library programs via radio. Some programming will be especially geared to the blind and non-English speaking groups.

4. Southeastern Cooperating Libraries consists of four college, one public, and one hospital libraries. This group has produced several editions of a union list of serials and experimented in the areas of communications and delivery.

5. Cooperating Libraries of Greater Springfield consists of two and four year college and one public libraries. This group has produced several editions of a union list of serials and is now producing an Author-Title Finding List for Reference Materials.

6. The Worcester Area Cooperating Libraries consists of fifteen libraries in greater Worcester. Represented are two and four year colleges, one graduate school, several special libraries, and one public library. They are presently involved in extending their cooperative projects through the utilization of OLCL/NELINET terminals.

To help these cooperative groups, the state now has personnel to do the necessary planning and evaluation with them so that all projects dovetail into a state-wide coordinated program.

In addition to in-state activities, Massachusetts is participating in cooperative New England Regional projects. The director of the Bureau of Library Extension as the Massachusetts Administrator for the New England Interstate Library Compact is a member of the New England Library Board. The purpose

of the Board is to provide an administrative agency for the handling of region-wide state library projects. The New England Document Conservation Center is the first major project sponsored by the Board. Its purpose is to make available the means for preserving, repairing, and restoring important or unique documentary materials. In addition to essential state and local records, documentary materials include books, prints, maps, manuscripts, broadsides, and works of art on paper. With one major activity underway it is anticipated that additional projects will be inaugurated.

An earlier and still on-going regional project is NELINET, which was established under the New England Board of Higher Education to provide a regional processing center. NELINET has become an affiliate network of the Ohio College Library Center. A count of participating New England libraries as of July 31, 1973 indicates that there are 37 participants.

With the establishment of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Services, new importance has been attached to networking on the national level and a national plan is now in its second draft.

Through a concentrated effort at all levels: local, state, regional, and national, a viable cooperative network should come into being.

## Section IV

Sub-Goal #2 shall be the provision of adequate specialized resources and services to constituencies with specialized needs.

Objective shall be the development of appropriate resources and services to meet the needs of special constituencies.

### Library Services to the Institutionalized

Library services in institutions have improved since the inception of the LSCA Institutional Library Services program but still lag far behind those recommended in the American Correctional Association's 1966 standards and the 1970 Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries, ALA standards.

The number of eligible state institutions continues to decline. During FY1975 the Department of Youth Services hopes to complete its transition to community-based care. The few youths for whom the Department has been unable to find community resources will receive intensive care at two state-operated detention-residential care units.

While the Department of Corrections has not phased out any institutions, it is creating a continuum of correctional programs from the maximum and medium security institutions to minimum security facilities, forestry camps, pre-release centers and half-way centers and Shirley and Boston State Hospital and has used purchase-of-service funds to start three halfway houses.

The Department of Public Health continues to operate 7 hospitals. However it will be reviewing each hospital's objectives, services rendered and staffing required, patient-staff ratio, etc., in view of the fact that as nursing home beds and community capacities increase, fewer beds will be required for the type of patient now being served.

The Department of Mental Health continues its commitment to provide comprehensive community-based mental health services. As a result the number of patients in state hospitals from 1967 to 1973 has declined from 14,500 to 7,170. Community services, on the other hand, has almost tripled in the same time period.

Emphasis in treatment of the institutionalized has obviously shifted from custodial supervision to rehabilitation and reintegration into the community. However, there will always have to be some institutions for those who cannot become part of the larger society.

The greatest need is still for full-time trained librarians and established library budgets. Both of these needs, and others, were defined in the 1967 Arthur D. Little Study of State Institutional Libraries but few of the recommendations formulated by the study have been achieved.

Book collections vary in quality with the majority consisting of worn, outdated, inappropriate donations. The collections which are relatively good will deteriorate as the years pass with no replacements because of the lack of a continuing library budget. Most institutions need complete reference and non-fiction core collections. Few institutions have foreign language high-interest low vocabulary large print books, and none has them in sufficient number. All institutional libraries are deficient in non-print materials and special equipment. Lack or inappropriateness of print and non-print materials precludes the possibility of effective rehabilitative library programs within the institutions and keeps them from being the combination public/school/ recreational libraries they should be.

Public libraries have begun to play a role in service to institutions. This avenue must be supported and enlarged both because of the inability of state institutions to establish professional library positions and library operating budgets and because many persons who in the past have been institutionalized are now becoming community residents.

Current planning calls for projects which will improve existing library services within the institutions, establishment of new services, experimenting with alternative programs, providing more extensive publicity, greater use of outside libraries.

Improvement of institutional library services is slow but not impossible. Progressive and realistic programs, supported by legislation, inter-departmental cooperation and an informed and aware citizenry could bring about desired results.

Objectives of Library Services to the Institutionalized:

1. Fund projects to establish libraries within those institutions which have a resident population of 100 or more and which give evidence of staff and administrative support via the provision of a budget for staff and materials.

2. Fund projects to improve existing facilities, i.e., facilities in which there is a staff member assigned to the library, a library budget, and evidence of administrative and staff support. All other things being equal, priority will be given to institutions serving the greatest number of persons.

3. Fund projects when feasible, which include contracting with outside agencies, e.g., libraries, for services and/or personnel.

4. Encourage eligible departments to establish and fund one supervisory position in library services at departmental level.

5. Encourage superintendents of institutions which have a resident population of 100 or more to establish one position for a trained librarian within the institution.

6. Fund one consultant position to develop and coordinate program at State Library Agency.

7. Train staff inmates and residents and recruit and train volunteers in basic library techniques. Study the feasibility of using new audio-visual techniques, e.g., video tape, film loops, etc., to provide training courses for library aides, paraprofessionals, etc.

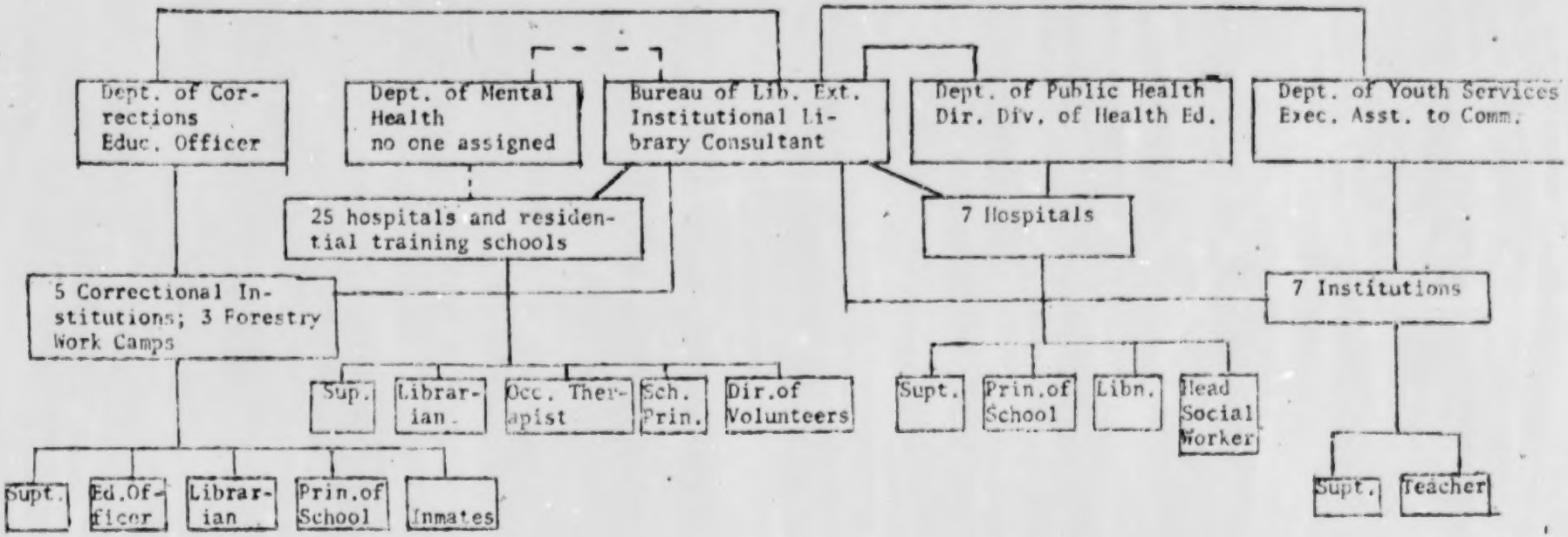
8. Fund projects which will make available such services as inter-library loan and deposit collections and such materials as films to institutions with resident populations of less than 100 and for the newly established halfway houses and community centers.

9. Provide appropriate legal research materials to correctional institutions for the use of inmates. Inmates and staff to be trained in methods of legal research and bibliography.

10. Appoint committee to develop standards for institutional library services more suited to institutions within the State than are national standards so that implementation will be possible within five years.

11. Publicize the needs of institutional libraries to local communities, other libraries, legislators, public and private social agencies.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES



## Library Services to the Physically Handicapped

The total number of physically handicapped in Massachusetts is not known. Based on national estimates, it is assumed to be in excess of 60,000. The one reasonably accurate statistic available is the number of persons registered as blind. As of December 31, 1970, the figure was 11,193. The Massachusetts Commission for the Blind which collects and analyzes statistics on blindness indicates that there has been a constant increase in the number of blind over the past 18 years due to the increasing span of life. In the meantime the number of blind in other age groups has decreased in proportion to overall population.

Library services to the handicapped are currently being provided by several agencies, none of which has library services to the handicapped as its major goal. Actually emphasis should be placed on the words library services not handicapped and the handicapped should be able to receive as many as possible of the services which they need from the same sources as other patrons whether this be in a public, school, academic or special library. Because the materials they need are often unique there needs to be a special effort to organize channels and resources to backup the requests which cannot be readily filled in the regular libraries. This could be referred to as an interlibrary loan system. However this would differ from regular interlibrary loan in that it could well mean that the required book would need to be transcribed into Braille or onto a talking book. An agency needs to be found to handle this kind of referral.

Because many handicapped persons are isolated, emphasis should be placed on coordinating library programs with the agencies providing other services for them. These agencies can be used to introduce their clients to library services and recommend ways in which library services can be improved.

Objectives of the Program for the Physically Handicapped are:

1. To redefine and clarify the roles of various agencies in carrying out the library program for the physically handicapped: e.g., Perkins School for the Blind, Mass. Commission for the Blind, Mass. Bureau of Library Extension, Regional Public Library Systems, municipal public libraries.

   Currently, Perkins School and Mass. Commission for the Blind officially handle the Library of Congress program with participation by the Regional System Libraries and interested public libraries while the Mass. Bureau of Library Extension and Regional System Libraries and interested municipal libraries are providing the service under the Library Services and Construction Act. The roles among these agencies have been undergoing a slow change and need to be redefined with the expectation that more services will be provided by the public library sector than are currently available.

2. To provide an effective state-wide program of information and education in order to achieve a much greater understanding and utilization of library services on the part of hancicapped persons and the individuals and organizations who serve them.

Efforts to publicize the library services have been primarily geared to public libraries to alert them to their responsibilities and to inform them of the present sources of materials for the handicapped. Limited efforts have been made to alert the handicapped and the agencies serving them to available services.

3. To provide via the regional systems the specialized materials and equipment needed to assist public libraries to make available to the handicapped in so far as possible the full range of library services available to other patrons.

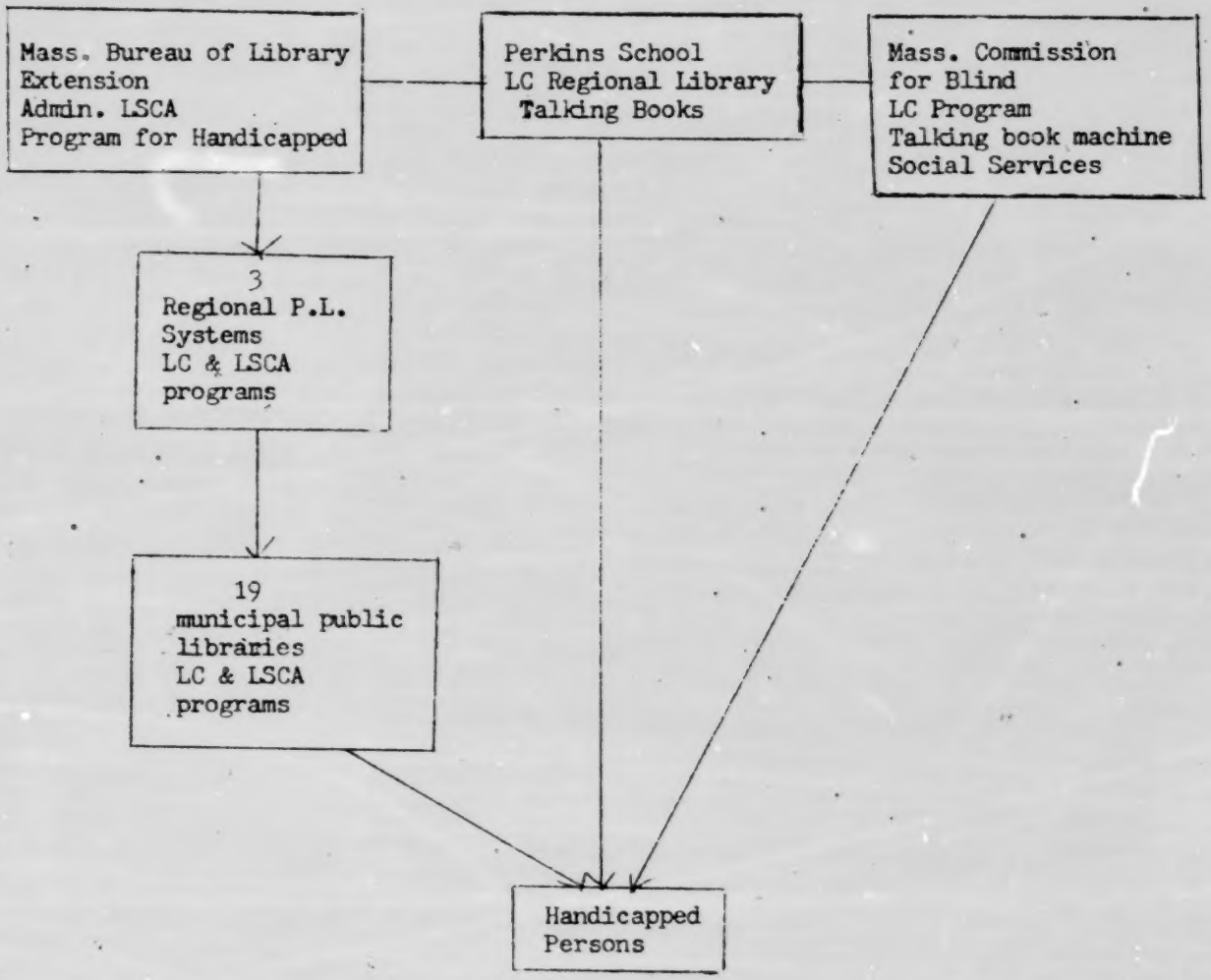
   Efforts have included purchase of large-print materials and some magnifying lenses. There is a continuing need for these items. Additional types of specialized equipment are needed to illustrate what is available and to begin to provide for handicapped.

4. Provide grants to selected public libraries for the extension of services to the handicapped based on present resources, staff capabilities, and areas with great need.

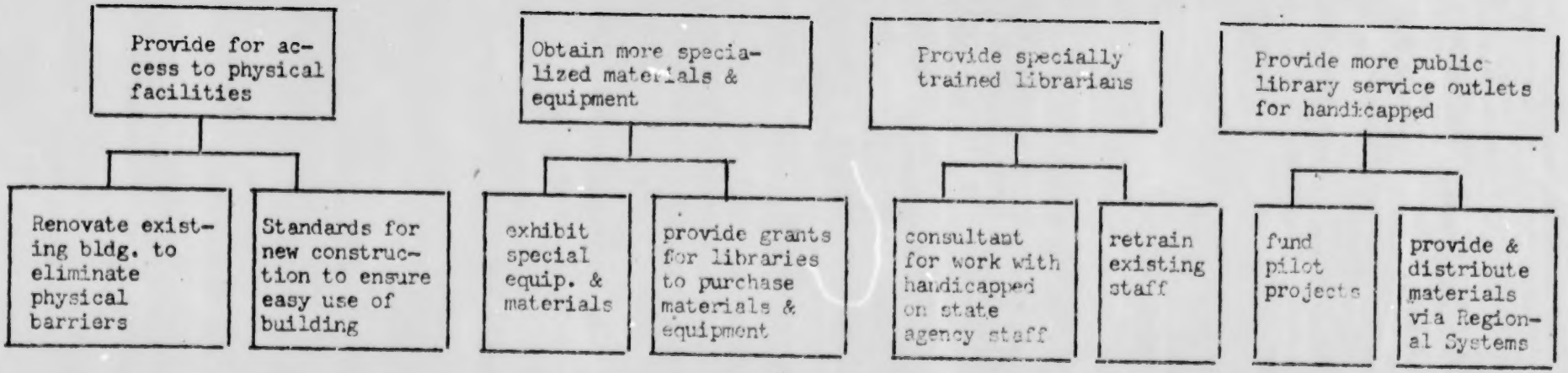
5. To provide a sound system for financing library services which insures that continuing adequate support for the program will be provided which permits the participating agencies to plan for change and improvement in services.

6. To provide for training of librarians to make them more proficient in working with the handicapped.

Sources of Library Services to the Handicapped



Improved Library Services to Physically Handicapped


Provide for access to physical facilities
Renovate existing bldg. to eliminate physical barriers
Standards for new construction to ensure easy use of building
Obtain more specialized materials & equipment
exhibit special equip. & materials
provide grants for libraries to purchase materials & equipment
Provide specially trained librarians
consultant for work with handicapped on state agency staff
retrain existing staff
Provide more public library service outlets for handicapped
fund pilot projects
provide & distribute materials via Regional Systems

## Library Services to Older Adults

Ten percent of the population in Massachusetts is age 65 or over. These persons need the full range of library services available to all patrons. This includes facilitating the use of libraries through improved library design and the scheduling of programs designed to meet their special needs and interests at times and places convenient for them. In addition, they need large print books, audio-visual materials and equipment, home delivery service, and service in nursing homes.

The older citizen should be included in the planning process when designing special services and programs for their age group. Librarians should also coordinate their activities with other agencies and groups concerned with the needs and problems of the older adults.

Few libraries are providing sustained, well-organized programs and services for older adults in comparison to the programs and services for children. There are a number of reasons for this:

1. Lack of demand for service by older citizens
   a. some have never developed an interest in reading
   b. vision problems limit their ability to read
   c. willingness to accept library as is and not make demands upon it.

2. Service to children fills all available staff time.

3. Librarians are not aware of the kinds of services and programs that appeal to older adults.

Objectives of library service to older adults:

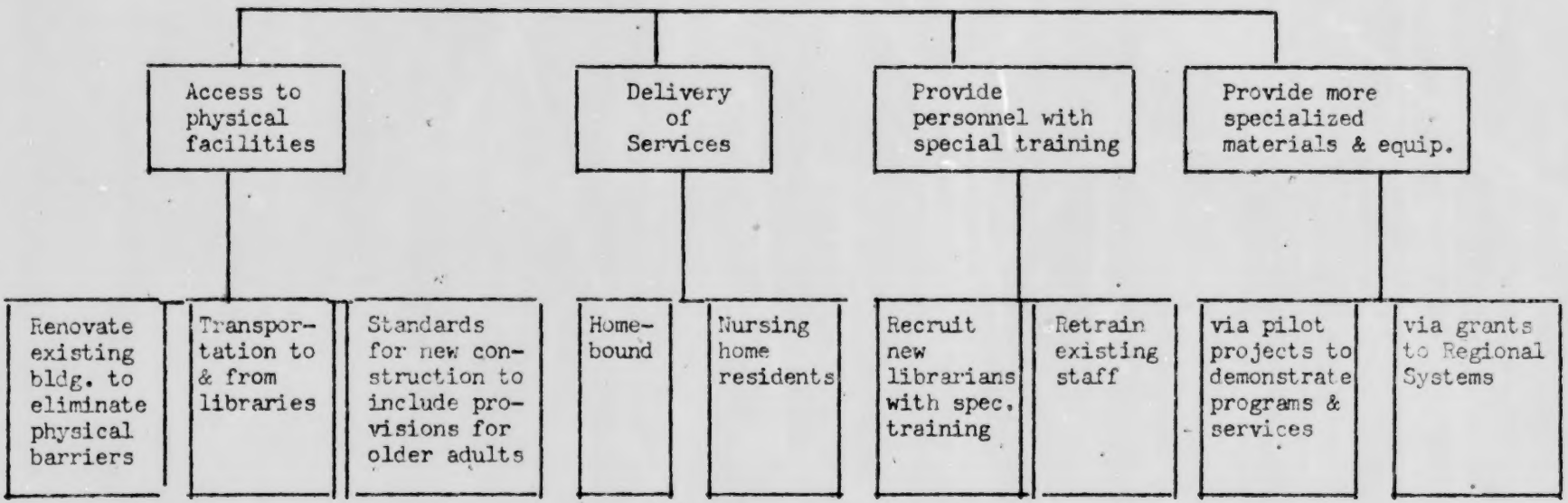
1. To provide via the regional systems and local public libraries the specialized materials, e.g. large-print and audio-visual which have appeal to older adults.

2. To provide for training of librarians to make them more proficient in working with older adults.

3. To provide an effective state-wide program of information and education in order to achieve a much greater understanding and utilization of library services on the part of older citizens and the individuals and organizations who serve them.

4. To coordinate library activities with agencies providing other services to older adults.

## Improved Services to Older Adults


Access to physical facilities
Delivery of Services
Provide personnel with special training
Provide more specialized materials & equip.
Renovate existing bldg. to eliminate physical barriers
Transportation to & from libraries
Standards for new construction to include provisions for older adults
Homebound
Nursing home residents
Recruit new librarians with spec. training
Retrain existing staff
via pilot projects to demonstrate programs & services
via grants to Regional Systems

## Library Services to the Unemployed and Low Income

Massachusetts has a substantial number of low income and unemployed persons. Many of the low income and unemployed fall into the classes of unskilled and semi-skilled laborers whose jobs have become obsolete because of technological developments. Another group of unemployed are the highly trained professional workers who have become unemployed because changing national priorities have made their very specific highly technical training obsolete. The highly trained in many instances require only limited retraining to again have marketable skills; the semi-skilled and unskilled generally require much more training. In some instances, they require basic reading and writing skills. For the highly trained, there is a need for such materials as technical books, career information including the preparation of résumés, training films. For the poorly educated, there is a need for equipment such as teaching machines, career information in simple English, and how-to-do-it books.

There is a need to coordinate programs and seek the advice and planning assistance of the Employment Security Agency and other community agencies involved in career preparation or placement.

Objectives of library service to low income and unemployed:

1. To provide for training of librarians to make them more proficient in working with the low income.
2. To provide job opportunities in libraries for members of the low income groups.
3. To relocate service outlets when necessary to bring library service within easy physical access to the low income.
4. To provide a variety of media in programs of service designed to serve the low income.
5. To establish local advisory groups for consultation concerning the organization of service units and the development of programs of service relating to their areas of the community.

## Library Services to Limited and Non-English Speaking Residents

Massachusetts ranks seventh in the number of aliens in the population for states within the United States. Many of these aliens are from non-English speaking countries. In addition their customs and mores are often quite different from those of the United States. They need to be made aware of the customs of their new land while retaining pride in the customs of their homeland. They need assistance in learning the English language. A specially equipped library can serve as a refuge where immigrants and newcomers of all ages will feel at home. It can be a haven within which attempts to venture in the stream of American life may be planned and begun in a friendly understanding atmosphere. Encouragement and the incentive to step outside into the American world can be quietly persistent, couched in terms they understand.

Objectives of library service to limited and non-English speaking:

1. Provide for pilot projects in communities with a high proportion of immigrants if the library staff and community have the ability to inaugurate and sustain a specialized service.
   a. Ability to locate and purchase foreign language materials on the proper level.
   b. Knowledge of suitable audio-visual materials.
   c. Ability to locate and train staff from the community to be served.

2. Provide via the Boston Public Library and regional systems a supply of popular foreign language materials for loan to local public libraries when the number of foreign speaking/reading residents justify it.

3. To provide training opportunities for librarians to make them more proficient in working with non-English speaking.

| Residents by groups | Special Categories of Users Served by Types of Libraries<br>Public<br>385 | School | Institutional<br>46 Institutions | Academic<br>114 | Special |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-school children | materials (print & non-print programs | Headstart, nursery schools, etc. Materials & programs | | | |
| Students (all ages) | those in informal programs; quiet study areas; papertacks; training programs in use of materials | K-12 | K-12 Correspondence college level courses | enrolled students other by regional/ state ILL programs | Ill only |
| Employed adults | print & non-print techniques of daily living communication skills, informational needs | professional collection for staff | staff libraries | teaching & research materials for staff | needs of i e.g. resea needs of g officials, tary infor control of |
| Unemployed: disadvantaged & professionals | job-oriented materials how-to-do-it materials; other materials same as working adults, paperbacks, periodicals | | Tie-in with public libraries to prepare for employment | | |
| Non-English speaking | foreign language materials; easy materials in English A-V materials to span language barrier | curriculum-oriented materials to meet their needs | foreign language materials; A-V materials to span language barrier; easy matls. in Eng. | | |
| Elderly | large-print materials; A-V materials & equip. home delivery when needed; specialized programs | | large-print materials A-V materials & equip. Specialized programs | | |
| Handicapped | specialized materials & equipment; delivery service when needed; procurement of unique items | specialized materials & equip. to meet curriculum needs | specialized materials & equipment; procurement of unique items; specialized programs | specialized materials and equipment; procurement of unique items | |
| Institutionalized | deposit collections ILL service; film programs; Reference | Curriculum materials | basic library programs & services | Support college level courses offered in institutions by supplying supplementary materials | legal re material Correcti medical for medi |

ategories of Users Served by Types of Libraries

| | Institutional 46 Institutions | Academic 114 | Special | State Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t, nursery etc. s & programs | | | | book deposit loans |
| 2 | K-12 Correspondence college level courses | enrolled students other by regional/ state ILL programs | Ill only | supplementary book collection K-12 |
| onal on for | staff libraries | teaching & research materials for staff | needs of industry, e.g. research staff, needs of government officials, proprietary information, control of | professional collection for librarians and teachers |
| | Tie-in with public libraries to prepare for employment | | | |
| um- s to ir needs | foreign language materials; A-V materials to span language barrier; easy matls. in Eng. | | | |
| | large-print materials A-V materials & equip. Specialized programs | | | |
| zed & equip. curricu- s | specialized materials & equipment; procurement of unique items; specialized programs | specialized materials and equipment; procurement of unique items | | |
| um s | basic library programs & services | Support college level courses offered in institutions by supplying supplementary materials | legal research materials in Corrections; medical materials for medical staff | book deposit loans |

## Library Services to Non-Users in General

The need for assistance in identifying non-users in their individual communities has been expressed by both librarians and trustees. The Bureau of Library Extension will develop a packet of materials which will be available to local librarians who want to conduct self-surveys. Through the use of questionnaires, interviews, etc. it should be possible for librarians to survey their communities, identify non-users and ascertain which non-users desire library service and the kinds of service they desire.

# SECTION V

## ACTION PROGRAMS TO MEET SUB-GOAL #1

## Development of Personnel

On-going program to strengthen personnel resources of libraries in the Commonwealth to better serve users. Mandated responsibilities for state agency include public libraries and school libraries with the concept of cooperation and coordination of library resources extending this responsibility to academic and special libraries. (Chapter 764, General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts)

The state agency needs to be strengthened through additional professional/specialist staff and support staff, and the implementation of a continuing education program for professional staff.

### Fiscal '76

Design and begin implementation of a continuing education/staff development program for agency staff emphasizing both development of new and refinement of existing staff strengths in such areas as administration and problem solving, systems awareness, program development and library skills.

Continue workshop activities sponsored by the state agency, regional public library systems, and/or other agencies until coordinated continuing education program is designed.

Provide a fellowship program to recruit minorities for professional library positions.

Revise and expand existing personnel standards for regional public library systems and introduce personnel standards for sub-regional public library systems, presenting recommendations for action to Board of Library Commissioners.

Revise and expand existing personnel standards for eligibility for direct state aid grants and prepare recommendations for action by Board of Library Commissioners.

Develop minimum personnel standards for school library media programs and media centers in state and county institutions in relation to eligibility for state funding under Chapter 764.

Review present permissive certification law as to feasibility of introducing mandatory legislation.

### Fiscal '77

Evaluate and continue implementation of continuing education/staff development program for agency staff. Broaden participation in selected areas to include public, school, academic and special librarians.

Evaluate fellowship program to recruit minorities.

Implement recommendations relative to personnel standards for regional and sub-regional public library systems.

Implement recommendations relative to revised personnel standards for eligibility for direct state aid grants.

Fiscal '77 (cont.)

Implement recommendations relative to minimum personnel standards for school library media centers and media centers in county and state institutions.

Implement recommendations relative to present certification law.

Fiscal '78

Evaluate personnel resources in relation to statewide needs and National Program requirements.

Evaluate effectiveness of continuing education/staff development program in relation to improved effectiveness of state agency and improved quality of service from regional and subregional system libraries, Headquarters libraries staffs, staffs of member libraries and state agency staff to participate in on-going evaluation.

Evaluate effectiveness of personnel standards in improving quality of service from regional and subregional libraries. Headquarters library staffs, staffs of member libraries and state agency staff to participate in evaluation.

Fiscal '79

Evaluate effectiveness of continuing education/staff development program in relation to improved quality of service from individual libraries.

Revise design of continuing education/staff development program in response to statewide needs and national program requirements.

Evaluate personnel standards for school library media centers and media centers in county and state institutions.

Fiscal '80

Implement revised continuing education/staff development program.

Evaluate effectiveness of revised and expanded personnel standards for eligibility for direct state aid.

## Development of Resources

| 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Design and implement continuing education/ staff development program | Evaluate and continue implementation of continuing education/staff development program. Broaden to include public, school, academic & special libraries | Evaluate program in terms of improved quality of service (state agency, regional and subregional libraries | Evaluate program in terms of improved quality of service from individual libraries | |
| Continue workshop activities | | | | |
| Provide minority fellowships | Evaluate fellowship program | | | |
| Revise and expand personnel standards for regions; establish standards for subregions | Implement recommendations | Evaluate program in terms of improved quality of service | | |
| Revise and expand personnel standards for eligibility for state aid | Implement recommendations | | | Evaluate in terms of quality of service |
| Develop personnel standards for school library media programs and media centers in county and state institutions | Implement recommendations | | Evaluate in terms of quality of service | |
| Review certification law | Implement recommendations | | | |

## Development of Resources

All libraries have a requirement for adequate and comprehensive collections of materials including books, films, recordings, cassettes, microforms, filmstrips, talking books and all other media and the equipment needed for full use of these materials. It is important to identify resources currently available by inventorying unique collections, special materials and delineating known lacks. Equally important is a definition of responsibility for resource development at state, system, regional and local level in order to provide a coordinated program. The development of multi-media resources in public libraries will be evaluated by comparing statistics on kinds of materials and amounts expended as reported on annual statistical reports.

### Fiscal '76

Expand center for examination, testing and display of media and equipment to be available to all types of libraries.

Adopt LIBGIS reporting form as public library annual report form to facilitate quantitative comparison of Massachusetts resources with national and regional resources.

Design instruments and procedures for qualitative evaluation of local resources based on basic lists of materials and equipment needs.

Make recommendations regarding regional and sub-regional public library systems resources, based on FY '75 surveys.

### Fiscal '77

Make recommendations regarding quantitative improvement of local resources based on statewide, regional (multi-state) and national comparisons.

Begin qualitative evaluation of local resources.

### Fiscal '78

Continue quantitative evaluations based on current statistics.

Complete qualitative evaluation of local resources.

Define responsibilities for resources (media and print) development at state, system, subregional and local levels through the following:

- Coordinated acquisition program
- Statewide acquisition policy

Fiscal '79

Continue quantitative evaluations based on current statistics.

Review materials expenditure requirements for eligibility for direct state aid grants, recommending appropriate action to Board of Library Commissioners.

Develop appropriate bibliographic tools, compatible with National Program requirements and standards, to facilitate statewide identification and access.

Investigate feasibility of machine-based statewide union catalog.

Fiscal '80

Continue quantitative evaluations based on current statistics.

Make provision for basic bibliographical tools in public libraries and other types of libraries involved in the statewide network.

Implement recommendations pertaining to statewide union catalog.

Implement decisions of Board of Library Commissioners on materials expenditure for eligibility requirements for direct state aid.

## Development of Resources

| 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expand center for examination, testing and display of media and equipment | Evaluate center | | | |
| Adopt LIBGIS reporting form | on-going quantitative evaluation | | | |
| Design qualitative evaluation of resources | Begin qualitative evaluation | Complete qualitative<br>Make recommendations | | |
| Recommendations regarding regional and sub-regional resources | | ↓ | | |
| | | Define responsibilities at state, system, subregional, and local levels through statewide acquisition policy and coordinated program | | |
| | | | Develop bibliographic tools | Distribute bibliographic tools |
| | | | Investigate feasibility of machine-based union catalog | Implement recommendations |
| | | | Review resource requirements - state aid | Implement recommendations |

## Development of Access and Referral Systems

No one library is in a position to provide through its own resources and services all the books, media and information necessary to meet user needs. Under the terms of the Comprehensive Library Media Services Act, enacted during fiscal 1975, the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners has responsibility for the "development of cooperation and coordination" among library media centers of all types for the purpose of providing physical and/or bibliographic access to knowledge resources for all residents of the Commonwealth, regardless of their geographic location, social condition or economic status.

Specific action plans will evolve as a result of the statewide conference on interlibrary cooperation (FY 1976) and statewide planning for National Program participation (FY 1977 and 1978) and will be incorporated into future Long-Range Programs.

Fiscal '76

Hold statewide conference on interlibrary cooperation. Develop action plans for resource sharing recommendations approved by Board of Library Commissioners.

Inventory services offered by existing consortia.

Continue phased implementation of reciprocal borrowing mandate (Chapter 78, Section 19B, General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts).

Implement recommendations of FY 1975 survey of services offered by regional and sub-regional libraries of public library systems.

Fiscal '77

Implement action plans for resource sharing recommendations approved by Board of Library Commissioners.

Participate in state level planning conference to provide input to White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Continue phase-in of reciprocal borrowing.

Fiscal '78

Continue implementation of action plans for resource sharing.

Participate in White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Fiscal '79

Review and revise resource sharing priorities in consideration of White House Conference recommendations and National Program requirements. Develop appropriate action plans.

Complete phase-in of reciprocal borrowing.

Fiscal '80

Implement action plans reflecting new priorities for resource sharing development activities.

Evaluate impact of statewide implementation of reciprocal borrowing mandate.

| 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hold conference. Develop resource sharing recommendations. | Implement approved recommendations. | Continue Implementation. | Revise Priorities | Implement action plans reflecting new priorities |
| Inventory existing consortia | | | | |
| Continue implementation of reciprocal borrowing mandate | Continue Implementation | Continue Implementation | Continue Implementation | Evaluate impact of statewide reciprocal borrowing |
| Implement recommendations of FY 75 regional survey | | | | |
| | Participate in state level planning for White House Conference | Participate in White House Conference | | |

## Public Relations and Information Program

Libraries of all types need a public relations and information program to inform patrons and potential patrons of the resources, services, and programs available. In order to be most effective, the various public relations programs should be coordinated into an overall state-wide program.

Fiscal '76

1. Improve newsletters currently issued by state agency. Enlarge mailing list to include special and academic librarians.
2. Fund pilot projects in the field of TV, radio, Cable TV, etc.
3. Encourage regional systems to include public relations appropriations in budget.
4. Sponsor or promote publication of appropriate brochures, posters, leaflets, video tapes, etc.

Fiscal '77

1. Continue to implement appropriate activities re application of TV, radio, Cable TV, etc.
2. Evaluate effectiveness of public relations program, modify where necessary.
3. Continue publication of appropriate printed materials.

Fiscal '78

1. Implement on-going program.

Fiscal '79

1. Reevaluate, modify and expand public relations program through cooperation and sharing of information among various types of libraries.

Fiscal '80

1. Coordinated public relations program among all types of libraries with interchange of ideas, services and people.

## Public Relations and Information Program

| 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improve newsletters currently issued by state agency, expand distribution | Evaluate effectiveness of program | Implement on-going program | Reevaluate, modify and expand program | Coordinated program among all types of libraries |
| encourage regional systems to include public relations appropriations in budget | Continue publication of appropriate materials | | | |
| fund pilot projects in electronic communications field | Continue implementation of electronic communications projects. | | | |
| publish appropriate brochures, etc. | | | | |

Construction Program

Objectives in the administering of the public library construction are as follows:

1. To develop adequate physical facilities to attain, across the state, a fair, standardized level of public library service.

2. To develop adequate physical facilities for libraries of all sizes in urban and rural areas, emphasizing the need to improve facilities especially in areas where there are groups of disadvantaged culturally deprived citizens not now served adequately by a public library.

3. To develop strong regional public library systems and the centers related thereto.

4. To develop appropriate physical facilities in order to meet the continuing education needs of every individual municipality and those of regional system centers.

5. To provide stationary library outlets in those culturally disadvantaged municipal areas presently unserved.

6. To coordinate the development of modern library facilities with the development of strong library services programs.

Within each fiscal year it shall be the policy to identify and fund in compliance with the priorities listed below those programs which are in preliminary planning stages:

PRIORITY I

Physical facilities in local municipal library systems which serve as headquarters libraries, regional or sub-regional centers in the three State aided regional public library systems.

PRIORITY II

Physical facilities for central library buildings in those municipalities which are participating in both the direct State-aid grant program and the regional public library systems programs. Within this objective special consideration will be given those libraries which are large enough to have substantial book collections, a trained staff and a budget sufficient to extend free reader and reference services beyond its local taxing limits.

PRIORITY III

Physical facilities for communities where public library services have been temporarily interrupted due to circumstances beyond the municipality's control.

PRIORITY IV

Physical facilities for Branch programs with a local public library system serving a population of 50,000 or more. Within this priority

preference will be given branch construction in areas of underprivileged, economically and culturally deprived neighborhoods in large urban and/or model cities areas.

Within each of these priorities special consideration will be given projects in areas with large economically and/or culturally deprived populations.

Program will be evaluated in line with the following standards:

1. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems 1966
   Chicago: American Library Association, 1967.

2. _____ Cost Supplement,
   latest edition.

3. Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries: Guidelines Toward Achieving the Goals of Public Library Service
   Chicago: ALA, Public Library Association, 1962.

4. Wheeler, Joseph L. Small Library Building. Small Libraries Project, Pamphlet No. 13 Chicago: ALA, Public Library Association, 1962.

5. Areas Trends in Employment and Unemployment.
   Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, August, 1974.

Funding: Aim to seek adequate funding to encourage the development and funding of approximately five to ten projects each year. Funding to be accomplished with the use of both State and Federal monies commencing in fiscal year 1976.

25% Federal funding
25% State funding
50% Local funding

Prior to 1976 only local and Federal monies will be available to fund projects.

# SECTION VI

## ACTION PROGRAMS TO MEET SUB-GOAL #2

## Program for the Institutionalized

Fiscal 1976

1. Administer grants for developing resources designed to meet national standards in those institutions where staff has taken direct responsibility for promoting library services.

2. Formulate a comprehensive plan for the development and implementation of library services in all state institutions.

3. Fund at least three model libraries in the Depts. of Mental and Public Health in hopes of stimulating interest for library development among administrators of other institutions.

4. Promote inter-departmental communication on library services by initiating semi-annual librarians meetings and functioning as a facilitator.

5. Develop a publicity program to increase awareness of the benefits of library service and strengthen the support for state funding of institutional libraries.

6. Develop state standards for institutional libraries.

Fiscal '77

1. Evaluate projects undertaken in Fiscal '76. Evaluate by statistics of use, questionnaires and interviews with staffs of institutions and inmates/patients using services and by comparing service with applicable standards.

2. Report findings to Advisory Council and ask for reactions and suggestions.

3. Implement alternative programs such as service by outside agencies if necessary.

4. Expand projects which have proved most successful, e.g. establishment of library, improvement of existing facilities, publicity, etc.

Fiscal '78

1. Evaluate Fiscal '77 program and re-define priorities if necessary.

2. Encourage public and private social agencies to become more involved in institutional library programs.

3. Expand volunteer program.

Fiscal '79

1. Evaluate Fiscal '78 program.

2. Expand publicity and public relations program.

3. Conduct a survey on implementation of State standards within institutions.

4. Modify program and use alternative programs if necessary.

Fiscal '80

1. Evaluate Fiscal '79 program.

2. Make an overall study of the previous four years programs and determine what improvements have been made in institutional library services and which projects were most successful. Have Advisory Council assist in evaluation.

3. Initiate new programs or continue with successful ones after study and evaluation have been made.

## Program for the Physically Handicapped

Fiscal '76

1. Continue to fund position at state level to coordinate program.

2. Continue to provide grants to regional public library systems to enable them to plan and coordinate services to the handicapped within their system and to purchase the necessary materials and equipment.

   Criteria

   a. Plan to reach at least 500 persons.
   b. Assign personnel at least half-time to work on program.
   c. Provide for the purchase of appropriate materials and equipment.
   d. Provide a plan for the distribution of materials and equipment (e.g. matching grants to local libraries).
   e. Provide a plan to promote present services and to identify needed services.
   f. Coordinate program with other agencies serving the handicapped.
   g. Indicate willingness to write reports and participate in evaluation of program.

3. Make grants to selected public libraries.

   Criteria

   a. Possibility of serving at least 100 persons.
   b. Personnel available capable of developing service.
   c. Coordinate program with other agencies serving handicapped.
   d. Willingness to write reports and participate in evaluation of program.

4. Establish a committee of librarians and representatives of agencies actively engaged in extending services to the handicapped to evaluate current services and recommend desirable changes.

5. Conduct in-service training programs for local librarians.

6. Plan a public relations program.

Fiscal '77

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '76. Evaluate by statistics of use, reader questionnaires, interviews with staff members of other agencies serving handicapped.

2. Modify program if necessary.

3. Report findings of library committee.

4. Implement public relations program.

Fiscal '78

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '77.

2. If needed, expand services available to handicapped.

3. Initiate programs using volunteers.

4. Implement findings of Committee which may require legislative changes in law.

5. Continue public relations program.

Fiscal '79

1. Evaluate program.

2. Modify and expand program if needed, e.g. new materials and equipment may be available.

Fiscal '80

1. Program for physically handicapped should be accpeted as on-going regular public library service, and should include most eligible persons desirous of service. However, there will be a continuing requirement for additional funds for expensive equipment and supplies.

## Program for Older Adults

Fiscal '76

1. Coordinate program with other state agencies serving the elderly.

2. Provide grants to public libraries

   Criteria

   a. Plans for serving at least 500 elderly non-library users.
   b. Personnel available capable of developing service.
   c. Coordinate program with other agencies serving the elderly.
   d. Willingness to write reports and participate in evaluation of program.

3. Plan and/or promote in-service training programs for local librarians.

4. Plan a public relations program.

Fiscal '77

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '76 by statistics of use and user survey.

2. Expand program, modify if necessary.

3. Implement public relations program.

4. Survey need for recruiting librarians with appropriate training, tap federal programs for training funds if survey justifies need.

Fiscal '78

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '77.

2. Expand program, modify if necessary.

3. Recruit additional librarians if needed.

4. Continue public relations program.

Fiscal '79

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '78.

2. Expand program, modify if necessary.

Fiscal '80

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '79.

2. Conduct a statewide survey of older adults. Report findings to librarians. Modify program as needed.

## Program for Unemployed and Low Income

Fiscal '76

1. Continue to make grants available to eligible municipal public libraries.

   Criteria

   a. Projects must be of an "outreach" nature aimed at meeting the following objectives:

      1. Provide a variety of media in programs of service to low income.
      2. Provide a service outlet within easy physical access to the low income.
      3. Establish advisory groups of persons to be served for consultation concerning organization and development of programs of service relating to their areas of the community.
      4. Willingness to write reports and participate in evaluation of program.

   b. Project must be coordinated with other agencies serving the low income.

2. Plan, promote and/or conduct in-service training program for public librarians.

Fiscal '77

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '76 by statistics of use, interviews of area residents, questionnaires, and written reports.

2. Report findings to Advisory Council and ask for reactions and suggestions.

3. Include recruitment of low-income individuals in preparing position paper on library personnel recruitment.

4. Continue to fund programs to serve low income; modify criteria as needed.

Fiscal '78

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '77.

2. Continue to fund programs to serve low income; modify criteria as needed.

Fiscal '79

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '78

2. Continue to fund programs to serve low income; modify criteria as needed.

Fiscal '80

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '79
2. Continue to fund programs to serve low income; modify criteria as needed.

## Programs for Limited English Speaking and Non-English Speaking Residents

Fiscal '76

1. Continue to provide a grant to the library of last recourse to enable it to expand its popular foreign language collection for state-wide use.

2. Provide grants to public libraries. Priority will be given to those communities which qualify because of the number of limited or non-English speaking persons residing there.

   Criteria

   a. Possibility of serving at least 3,000 limited or non-English speaking.
   b. Staff with ability to locate and purchase suitable foreign language materials.
   c. Ability to locate and train staff from community to be served.
   d. Willingness to write reports and participate in evaluation of program.

3. Continue to provide grants to the regional systems for the purchase of foreign language materials when the number of foreign speaking/reading residents justify it.

4. Plan, promote and/or provide training opportunities for librarians to make them more proficient in working with non-English speaking.

Fiscal '77

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '76 by statistics of use, reader questionnaires, interviews with residents of community area served.

2. Continue to make grants to selected public libraries; modify criteria if needed.

Fiscal '78

1. Evaluate policies and criteria based on information concerning individual community projects.

2. Modify program if necessary.

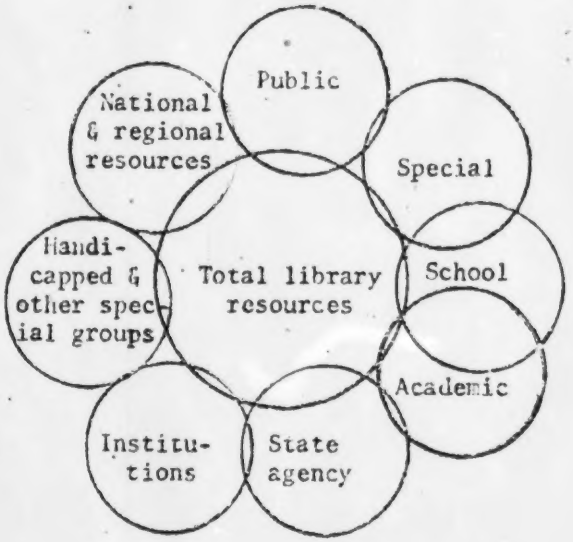
Fiscal '79

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '78

2. Modify program if necessary.

Fiscal '80

1. Evaluate activities conducted in '79.
2. Modify program if necessary.

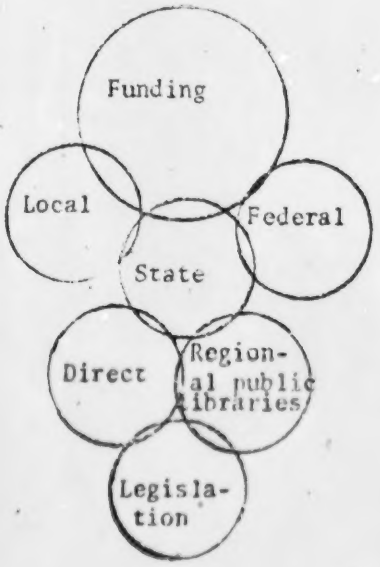



Action Programs

special resources, equipment, facilities and materials

Personnel: Specialists, continuing education, standards

Access: Bibliographical and physical




Public Relations and Information Program

Communication and delivery networks

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS

This long-range program has high-lighted needs of library users which are not being met adequately by services currently available. To more adequately develop services and inaugurate new programs, additional funding is necessary. Most of this additional funding will need to be sought at the state and federal levels. Recognizing this need, the Board of Library Commissioners filed legislation to expand the concept of state aid to libraries. Chapter 764 of the Acts of 1974 was signed into law on August 8, 1974. The Board must now request that additional state aid funds be appropriated annually for the following purposes:

1. School Library Service To provide a program of direct state aid grants to municipalities for the establishment and/or further development of school libraries or instructional media centers.

2. State and County Institutional Library Service To encourage the establishment and/or improvement of library service in state and county institutions, provide consultative service and in-service training, and develop a centralized loan collection available as a supplement to the collections within the various institutions.

3. Interlibrary Cooperation To plan, coordinate, and assist by grants the cooperation and interaction of all types of libraries - public, school, academic and special. To provide pilot demonstrations and to coordinate resource-building activities leading to total bibliographic access of materials.

4. Service to the Disadvantaged To supplement efforts of local, regional, and special libraries in serving pockets of disadvantaged and culturally deprived by consultative service, technical assistance and special purpose grants.

5. Service to the Physically-handicapped To supplement efforts of local, regional and special libraries in serving the physically-handicapped by consultative service, technical assistance and special purpose grants.

6. Library Construction To encourage and assist local municipalities in the construction of new buildings or the expansion or alteration of existing buildings. Any appropriation made for this purpose to be held in a revolving or carry-over fund.

7. Research and Development To provide funds in order to conduct the necessary research, development and evaluation of new technology as it applies to libraries e.g. cable tv, computer applications, etc.

## FY 1975 Activities

The Comprehensive Library Media Services Act was signed into law on August 8, 1974 as Chapter 764 of the Acts of 1974. The services listed in this Act are designed to build upon the knowledge gained from the federal library programs but to adapt them specifically for Massachusetts. Because this Act carries no specific funding, an annual appropriation will be required.

New supervisory staff was hired for the Bureau during the fiscal year. Of particular interest was the hiring of LSCA personnel for the following purposes: coordinate institutional program, coordinate services to physically handicapped, and disadvantaged, coordinate interlibrary cooperation and conduct research and development.

Partially as a result of the additional staff there was an improvement in the institutional program. A professionally trained librarian was hired at one of the correctional institutions. At another correctional institution, the librarian received her certification as a professional librarian by examination. Hopefully the day will come when all 5 major correctional institutions have professionally trained librarians.

The research and development staff conducted an in-depth survey of the Regional Public Library Systems. A mail survey of all member libraries and on-site interviews of randomly selected libraries was conducted during the year. Findings and recommendations are expected to be available in late June or early July.

An ambitious workshop on conservation and preservation of library materials was conducted for public librarians by the New England Documents Conservation Center.

Massachusetts Basic State Plan for Library Programs
under the
Library Services and Construction Act, as Amended

Appendix 1

STATEMENT OF CRITERIA

Title I - General Services

In order to improve public library resources and services available to all residents of the Commonwealth, a comprehensive statewide program was enacted by the Massachusetts General Court in 1960 and amended in 1970. This three part statewide program provides:

1. Direct state-aid grants to municipalities for improving public library services.
2. State-aided regional public library systems of which there are three: the Central, Eastern and Western with headquarters at the Worcester Public Library, Boston Public Library and Springfield City Library, respectively.
3. Direct state-aid grant to the largest public library (Boston) to serve as the library of last recourse for reference and research services for the Commonwealth.

Since the entire state is covered by the three Regional Public Library systems, the basic criteria used for determining adequacy of public library services are the standards as promulgated in Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 and any supplements as adopted by the Public Library Association of the American Library Association. The state-aid to regional systems has two equalizing factors: additional services to libraries in communities with less than 25,000 population and ten cents per capita additonal funds to the regional systems whose population is less than 750 per square mile. In spite of these additional supports, the same general degree of inadequacy of library service prevails throughout all general areas of the state. Libraries in all areas are deficient in the following categories: staff, facilities, materials and operating budgets.

Within the concept of continuation and developement of the regional systems, the following priorities are established for public libraries:

1. Programs and materials geared to making libraries more responsive to the needs of low-income families and individuals. Basic criteria used to determine low income communities will be Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment, published by the U.S. Dept. of Labor. This source will be checked at least annually. In funding programs for the low income area:
   Priority 1 will be assigned to projects which develop and provide services to the following specific groups within the low income area: persons with limited English-speaking ability or who are non-English speaking, the elderly, and the unemployed.
   Priority 2 will be assigned to projects which improve library services in general in low income communities.
2. Programs and materials which will result in the general improvement of all libraries to bring them up to standard. Generally these projects will be regional projects.
3. Innovative programs which will demonstrate services not generally available in Massachusetts or provide a new approach to a service.

State Institutional Library Service

Eligible for service are the inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State and/or students in residential schools for the physically handicapped (including mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health-impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education) operated or substantially supported by the State. Substantially supported by the state means receiving at least 51% of its support from the state.

Criteria for determining adequacy of services to specific groups will be national standards as follows:

Standards for Library Services in Health Care Institutions as adopted by the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries of the American Library Association, 1970.

Manual of Correctional Standards 3rd ed. 1966, Chapter 31 "Library Services".

Institutions Serving Delinquent Childrens; Guides and Goals, 1962 "Library Services".

Standards for Library Media Centers in Schools for the Deaf, sponsored by American Instructors of the Deaf (1967?).

Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, 1970 as adopted by the American Association of State Libraries of the American Library Association.

Priorities for funding:

1. Improvement of existing facilities; that is facilities in which there is a staff member assigned to the library, a library budget, and evidence of administrative and staff support. All other things being equal, priority will be given to the institutions serving the greatest number of persons.
2. Establishment of libraries in institutions in which there is evidence of staff support and administrative support via the provision of a budget for staff and materials.
3. Projects which will enhance the library programs of all eligible institutions by making available to them such services as inter-library loan and/or such materials as films.

Physically Handicapped

Eligible for service are those certified by competent authority as unable to read or use convential printed materials as a result of physical limitations.

Priorities for funding:

1. Provide via the regional systems the specialized materials and equipment needed to assist public libraries to make available to the handicapped in so far as possible the full range of library services available to other patrons. All other things being equal, priority will be given to the purchase of materials and equipment which will benefit the greatest number.
2. Provide grants to libraries or agencies which will provide a specialized area-wide service for the handicapped.
3. Provide grants to libraries which have unusual opportunities to develop expertise in serving the handicapped.
4. Provide grants to the Perkins Schools and/or to Mass. Commission for the Blind for materials and equipment which will supplement the L.S. Program for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Title II - Public Library Construction

The criteria and definitive priorities which apply to administering Title II in Massachusetts are similar to those used for Title I with the addition of the Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries (A.L.A., Chicago, 1962). They are predicated on national library developments; professional thinking in the library field; complementing, supplementing and further developing the state-aided programs of regional public library systems and assisting areas of high poverty incidence, e.g. Model Cities areas and those urban or metropolitan areas where there are large groups of disadvantaged and culturally deprived citizens not adequately served by public library facilities.

In awarding Federal aid funds the following priorities will be assigned to public library construction projects insofar as possible and/or necessary.

PRIORITY I Central library buildings in municipal library systems serving as headquarters libraries, regional or sub-regional centers in the three state-aided regional public library systems.

PRIORITY II Central library buildings in those municipalities which are participating in both the direct state-aid grant program and the regional public library systems programs. Within this priority special consideration will be given those libraries which are large enough to have substantial book collections, a trained staff and a budget sufficiently adequate to extend free reader and reference services beyond its local taxing limits.

PRIORITY III Central library buildings for communities where long established public library services have been temporarily interrupted due to circumstances beyond the local municipality's control (e.g. fire or other building emergencies.)

PRIORITY IV Branch library building within a municipal public library system serving a population of 50,000 or more. Generally a low priority will be accorded branch construction with the exception of those branches which service the under-privileged, the economically and culturally deprived neighborhoods in large urban and/or Model Cities areas.

Within each of the above priorities special consideration will be given projects located in disadvantaged areas and which have not previously received a grant under the Title II program.

Title III - Inter-Library Cooperation

The basic policy is to stimulate the coordination of all types of libraries and special information centers into a network of service.

Priorities for funding:

1. A group consisting of 3 or more types of libraries having the following characteristics:

   a. formal organization of dues-paying members with a paid director
   b. a blend of libraries including emerging institutions as well as established ones and in which the more adequate assist the less adequate
   c. a regional group coordinating services of multiple communities
   d. a planned, sequential program of cooperative activities with a built-in plan of evaluation

2. A group consisting of at least two types of libraries having the same characteristics as priority 1.

3. A group consisting of at least two types of libraries which do not have all the characteristics as priority 1 but in which the potential is present.

4. Innovative programs which will provide a new approach to cooperative activities.